

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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HELLENIC INFORMATION SERVICE
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
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HELLENIC INFORMATION SERVICE
DEPARTMENT II a

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ATHENS GOVERNMENT According to reports received on the 29th of June, the Ralli Government is expected to resign, following the mass execution of hostages.

The extension of the Bulgarian occupation created such a shock and stir in Greece, that it is hard to believe that no repercussions were felt within the Ralli Government. Many reports are circulated that the Athens Government will resign and be replaced by a Government formed by TOURKOVASSILI. It was also rumoured (in Athens) that a Gauleiter would be appointed to Greece, should the Ralli Government retire. In spite of all this, the Athens Government is still in power to-day with only few changes.

PUBLIC HEALTH A systematical campaign against malaria was undertaken in TRIKALA and LARISA by the occupying authorities. Special workers equipped with all the necessary means were sent to eliminate and disinfect all mosquito ridden areas and nests. This is proof that the occupation forces lack anti-malaria medicines and therefore all these measures were taken for their own benefit.

EVROS PREFECTURE Quinine is practically inexistant here and a 1/2 gram injection costs as much as 5.00 Drs. On the other hand refugees arriving from Bulgarian occupied territory suffer mostly from malaria making matters still worse.

REFUGEES A credit for a two month help to Macedonian and Thrace refugees was voted to Thessaly's prefecture, consisting in a payment of 1.000 Drachmas per head monthly.

RENTAL LEGISLATION A new rental decree No. 170- was published in the Government Gazette (Issue No. 118). This decree is retroactive up to the 1st of April 1943 and by it rents in Athens are raised from 200 to 500 % and 50 times for persons enjoying important incomes. Shop rentals can be increased beyond the fixed limits.

EXTORTIONS The German governor of Selonica, MERTEN, mobilised a number of civilians to be employed in works done. The Chamber of Commerce protested against this action and demanded that the parties mobilised may be permitted to sent workers in their stead and whom they would also pay. MERTEN refused and demanded a weekly payment of 75 million drachmas for the workers salaries, all of whom were sent to LAMIA.

RESTRICTIONS OF CIRCULATION Following the bombing of SEDES aero-drome, all circulation in SALONICA was restricted and allowed only up to 9 p.m. instead of 12 p.m.

BULGARIAN HELD TERRITORIES The situation of the Greek population in the Bulgarian occupied areas grows daily worse. All crops have been seized and with harvest time, a new immigration of Bulgarians was started.

IMMIGRATION During May, 20 immigrant families were established in POLYATROS, 20 in IASION, 36 in ALVROSIA and 10 in KAVAKLI. Immigrant have also settled in MESOCHORI, MESSOOUNIN, and MERHANIN.

The total number of Bulgarian families, merchants and professionals established in KOLOTINI amount to 500 and 200 in XANTHI. Many of the Bulgarian families who immigrated were formerly gypsies.

The immigrants left Bulgaria very poorly clothed and with no sort of equipment whatever and settled in the most hygienic and prosperous villages. No immigrants have established themselves

In the Turkish speaking villages. Every agricultural family occupies a plot of 50 acres of the best land. The fields are first sown by seed which was seized by force. In a similar way the best houses complete with furniture were occupied and the Greek families forced to live 3 or 4 together in one house.

BULGARIAN PROPAGANDA A Bulgarian Archbishop was sent to Salonica, two schools were founded and a church established in the PAPAFI quarter. A free meal given to all the school children and a Bulgarian Club was inaugurated.

FOOD SUPPLY - COMMERCE - INDUSTRY

FOOD SUPPLY Owing to the food supplies sent by the U.S.A., the food situation in the Archipelago islands has improved considerably.

Bulgarian occupied areas Maize bread is distributed to all with ration cards. - 200 grs. to Greeks, Turks and Armenians and 300 grs. to Bulgarians. - Meat and fish are inexistant. - Soap, sugar and oil are issued only to Bulgarians.

COMMERCE FREE MARKET PRICES (July 1943)

| : | ATHENS | : | SALONICA | : | VOLOS | : |
|----------------|-------------|---|-------------|---|-----------|---|
| : Bread | 8.000 Drs. | : | 2.000 | : | 4.000 | : |
| : Meat | 18.000 " | : | 8.000 | : | - | : |
| : White cheese | - - - | : | 8.000 | : | 12.000 | : |
| : Kasseri | 26-28.000 " | : | 14.000 | : | 18-20.000 | : |
| : Cereals | 5-6.000 " | : | 1.800-2.000 | : | 3-6.000 | : |
| : Oil | 16.000 " | : | 15.000 | : | 13-13.400 | : |
| : Butter | 36.000 " | : | 20.000 | : | - | : |
| : Wheat | - - - | : | 2.000 | : | 4-4.500 | : |

INDUSTRY The following factories work exclusively for the occupation forces:-

- ATHENS:- The "PAK" battery factory in the Koukaki quarter.
The "FIX" factory producing Ice and Beer.
The "YEANET" " " blankets with raw materials supplied by the occupation forces and wool from stocks confiscated from Macedonia.
- SALONICA:- The Salonica Fish Canning Industry which has an output of 3.000-okes of canned sardines daily.
- MITILINI:- The "SOURLAKGA EROS" tanning factory situated in PERMAGHERAS.
- NAPHLION:- The Naphlion soap factory.
- SPETSSE:- The DASKALAKI spinning and weaving mill. This mill uses wood for fuel.

E C O N O M I C S

MONETARY CIRCULATION:- Trustworthy source, ^{March} estimated that in comparison with ~~the~~ 31st (circulation of 623 million drachmas) the circulation at the end of April 1943 rose by 62-63 billion drachmas, or a daily increase of 2 billion drachmas approximately. The number of bank-notes in circulation does not however, give a true picture of inflation in Greece, for we must also add all the treasury bonds circulating amounting to 56-57 billion drachmas and all the drafts drawn at sight and still in circulation amounting to 177 BILL.Drs. to reach a truer figure of 856-billion drachmas on April 30th 1943. If we also take into consider-

ration the numberless occupation moneys and in spite of the fact that no statistic on these is known, we believe that we would not be far wrong in saying that the total moneys in circulation (occupation moneys, drachmas etc.) on the 31/5/43 reach well over 1.000 billion drs.

- Gold Pound Sterling -

Fluctuation of price :-

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| On the 11.6.43 | the gold pound Sterling was worth | 263.000 Drs. |
| - 21.6.43 | " " | 318.000 " |
| - 28.6.43 | " " | 425.000 " |
| - 29.6.43 | " " | 535.000 " |
| - 30.6.43 | " " | x 410.000 " |

The sudden fall of the golden Sterling on the 30.6.43 was due to Churchill's speech on Autumn military operations, whilst later the announcement of the invasion of Sicily on the 10/7/43 brought the value of gold Sterling still lower to 310.000 Drs.

All stock exchange operations on gold have been cornered and are now controlled by a speculative group which has realised colossal profits. This group is composed of G. MERCOURIS, G. POLI-GHIORGHIS, G. MARIS, G. RALLI (the Prime Minister's brother) and G. ZOGRAPHOU.

- Monopoly of valuables & gold -

Following decree No. 279, the Minister of Economics has the right to authorize the Bank of Greece to purchase and sell for account of the State gold moneys at a price which the Minister would fix.

In any case by decree No. 278, any person buying or selling gold directly or indirectly without special permission to do so is punishable by at least a year's imprisonment and a fine equal to three times the value of the transaction.

"The Law is retroactive to all pending cases."

Meanwhile, the Germans buy gold and valuables at any price from the black market. Their main agent is George Mercouris, Directing Councillor of the Bank of Greece, and who ordered that all safe deposits of persons who had left Greece after 1941 should be opened and that all valuables and gold contained be confiscated.

- Fiscal Stamps -

The Minister of Finance ordered that a fiscal stamp of a value varying from 5 to 20.000 Drachmas should be affixed on all residency passes of foreign subjects and in proportion to their incomes. All Axis subjects are exempted.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE :- A general disease swept over all plants of the Patras areas causing large damages particularly to the vineyards, and it is estimated that the disease has spread to half the area's vineyards.

A large number of thrashing machines have arrived in Alexandroupolis and it is now forbidden to thrash corn by any other means.

The Ministry of Agriculture in an order to the Agricultural Services of Volos decided that the price for the use of thrashing machines is fixed at 8% of the wheat and oat thrashed and 9% for barley. No money payment is allowed to be effected and the above percentage have to be strictly adhered to throughout all the Country.

BULGARIAN OCCUPIED AREAS

REQUISITIONS :- In May 1943, 12% of all small and 10% of all large live stock were requisitioned by the Bulgarians. The meat was paid for at the rate of 18 leva per kilo.

Following a recent Bulgarian decree, all farmers have to hand 30 kilos of corn to the Bulgarian Government and 25 kilos for seed, 12 kilos are to be given in payment to the Flour Mills for grinding and 14 kilos to the threshing machines, i.e. a total of 81 kilos of corn.

All threshing is to be done between the 15/7/43 and 31/7/43 by threshing machines.

MINES :- The Bulgarian Cabinet decided that machines of the TCDT organisation will be imported for the exploitation of all mines in the AEgean and MACEDONIAN areas.

L A B O U R

CIVIL SERVANTS :- The salaries of civil servants have become those generally applied to employees of all Public Utility Organisations and Companies. The following table gives us a range of salaries paid to civil servants with a service of 15 years and over. We can clearly see how unsufficient these salaries are when we compare them with the current prices of victuals and food stuffs.

SALARIES BY JULY 1st. 1943 IN ATHENS

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| - Ministeriel Director A' | | 246.000 Drs.) | |
| - " " | B' | 222.000 " | (33 |
| - " " | Chief of Dept. A' | 197.120 " |) TIMES |
| - " " | " B' | 169.600 " | |
| - " " | Assessor | 156.000 " |) HIGHER |
| - " " | Secretary A' | 132.800 " | (THAN |
| - " " | B' | 123.040 " |) |
| - " " | Clerk A' | 112.800 " | (PRE-WAR |
| - " " | " B' | 103.600 " |) |

PRICES OF FOOD STUFFS BY JULY 1943

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| - Bread | Drs. 8.000) | 800 TIMES HIGHER THAN PRE-WAR |
| - Oil | " 25.000) 500 " | " " |
| - Meat | " 20.000) 400 " | " " |
| - Cheese | " 32.000) 600 " | " " |
| - Butter | " 35.000) 650 " | " " |
| - Cereals | " 4.500/ 7.000) 250 " | " " |
| - Vegetables .. | " 2.500/ 7.000) 900 " | " " |

Salaries of private employees and pensioners are far lower.

INCREASES IN PAY :- The Ministry of Labour has issued a decree by which the salaries of all private employees and workers are increased by 50%. - This does not apply to Bank employees as a special measure will be taken for them later.

WORK FOR RESERVISTS :- A decree was published in June 1943 whereby all reservists, Officers and men from Crète, Southern Thrace, Macedonia, Northern Epirus and the Islands who are unemployed and unable to return to their native lands will be given jobs in the Government, in various Communities, in Banks or other enterprises until their return is made possible. Their salaries will depend on their knowledge and capacities.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK RESTRICTIONS :- From unconfirmed reports, we learn that in Bulgarian occupied areas, no Greek, whatever his status or ranking may be is allowed to work.

C O M M U N I C A T I O N S .

RAILWAYS :- The Ministry of Communications has decided to extend the railway net to the TEMPII and LEPTOKARIA areas. The Ministry has already expropriated all owners of the necessary strips of land for the construction of railway stations and railway lines.

From 8/7/43 all communications between ATHENS and IOANNINA was cut owing to the AHELOS bridge being blown up.

All car traffic beyond LEVADJA has been prohibited for reasons yet unknown (July 1943)

PUBLIC WORKS :- A person who passed through Bulgarian occupied areas in June, stated that :- The main highway from SAPPAS to DRAMA was paved over with sand and rolled metal. A new road is being built from AVANTOS to BULGARIA.

The TOXOTON - CAVALLA road bridge which had been blown up was repaired with planks and then paved over with sand and rolled metal.

I N T E R C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

POSTAL :- The Postal Directorate has decided for reasons of economy to use up all the existing stocks of stamps by surcharging them with their new value. Thus, hundreds of stamps with a face value of 10 and 34 lepta were surcharged to a value of 25 Drachmas.

The Postal Directorate has announced the inauguration of a new Air-Mail service to LARISSA and VOLOS. All letters will be despatched by air to SALONICA and from there by train to their ultimate destination. A 10 Drs. Stamp is to be affixed for every 15 grs. of weight.

The Telephone and Telegraph Directorate of SALONICA was ordered by the Germans to hand over all existing copper telephone wire.

There is no telephone communication between SALONICA and ATHENS. All telegrams from SALONICA to ATHENS are despatched by air.

The Post functions only for official mail.

P U B L I C U T I L I T Y S E R V I C E S

Following decision of the Minister of the Interior, all running water, wells and streams will be used exclusively for the irrigation of gardens and agricultural plots. This order will be in force up to the 1st. of November.-

This measure was probably taken as a result of the fall of the level of the Marathon lake , due to the illogical waste of water by the occupation forces.

The ATHENS-PIREAUS Electrical Company announced that following article 2 of orders published on the 26 and 27th March 1943, from the 1st of July 1943, the use of electricity is prohibited between the hours of 8.00 - 13.00. This includes all industrialists and electrical freezing enterprises. Any further charges in these hours will be announced through the press.

From reports received in June, there is no sort of State Electric power in function in SALONICA.

E D U C A T I O N

UNIVERSITIES :- Salonica's University has been closed for three months now by order of the Germans owing to Students strikes.

SECONDARY EDUCATION :- All schools in SALONICA were closed by order of the Germans.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE :- In Eastern Macedonia and Southern Thrace, the attendance of Bulgarian Schools is compulsory.

P R E S S

PRESS:- All the Axis and German censured Greek press comment the expected Allied operations in Greece.

The Istambul paper " SON NTATIKA " published an article entitled " The cost of this war to Greece " and of which we reproduce the most striking passages :-

"After long and tedious efforts, the Greek people created and built in their country numerous technical works such as bridges, roads, railway lines, dock yards and other industrial installations. To-day all these lie in ruins, and many of the towns that are said to have escaped complete destruction have suffered severe damages."

"The whole of the Greek Merchant Marine, the Caiques and the fishing fleet have been destroyed. This will probably be the greatest post-war economical loss for the country as an important part of the Nation's wealth had been consecrated to this branch of commerce. To-day all this wealth lies irretrievably on the bottom of the seas, a total loss."

"All Public works in Greece such as Canals, drainage works etc. have been destroyed, all expensive and modern machinery has been confiscated by the occupation authorities. Thus, a very long period will be necessary for the post-war reorganisation of the Country's agricultural problems, the solution of which had been undertaken ever since 1922."

Pre-war, the wheat production reached 800.000 tons yearly. In 1942 the production dropped to 350.000 tons and in 1943 the drop will be still greater. The decrease in other agricultural products such as fruit and vegetables is still greater. As for tobacco, the country's best known produce, production has fallen so low that every person receives

barely 32 bad quality cigarettes weekly."

"The forests of Greece were amongst the Country's sources of wealth. These have been completely destroyed and used to the larger extent for the occupation forces and to a far lesser for the civilian population. Up to June 1942 in one area only 180-million cubic meters of wood were cut down and of those only 9million cubic meters were disposed for the civilian population's needs."

"As for Finance, Greece, suffers to-day from the results of inflation. Besides, owing to the lack of raw materials, all industries have closed down and those still in function, work exclusively for the benefit of the axis. The occupation authorities have taken over all private enterprise. All export has ceased and taxes have risen to astronomical levels. From all this the civic class suffers most. Greece has to pay 360 billion Drs. monthly for occupation expenses, and the Drachme has now completely lost its value."

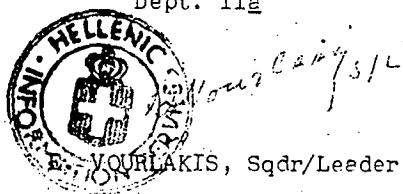
"Mortality has risen tremendously and a Greek revue printed in America states that the total number of victims from starvation reach 340.000- dead. In Athens up to recent months the total dead reached 100.000- and now 200 persons die daily from hunger. As for newly born babies, only 1/10 succeed in living beyond 4 weeks of their life."

Cairo, 30th September 1943.

The
H. I. S.

To Certify true copy
Dept. IIIa

The Commanding Officer
N. TSANGARIS, Captain R.H.N.



E. VOURLAKIS, Sqdr/Leader